

Table of Contents – Descriptions of Sub-populations

M/MS African American	3
Estimates of Population Size.....	3
Table 1. Estimate of M/MS African American At-Risk Population.....	3
Detailed Information about M/MS African American Morbidity	3
Figure 1. M/MS African American Morbidity.....	4
What stands out in the risk behaviors reported by M/MS African American clients?	4
Figure 2. M/MS African American Risk Behaviors.....	5
What gaps in knowledge about this group stand out?	5
IDU African American	6
Estimates of Population Size.....	6
Table 2. Estimate of the African American IDU At-Risk Population.....	6
Detailed Information about IDU African American Morbidity	6
Figure 3. IDU African American Morbidity.....	7
What stands out in the risk behaviors reported by IDU African American clients?	7
Figure 4. IDU African American Risk Behaviors.....	8
What gaps in knowledge about this group stand out?	8
F/MS African American	10
Estimates of Population Size.....	10
Table 3. Estimate of the F/MS African American At-Risk Population.....	10
Detailed Information about F/MS African American Morbidity	10
Figure 5. F/MS African American Morbidity.....	11
What stands out in the risk behaviors reported by F/MS African American clients?	11
Figure 6. F/MS African American Risk Behaviors.....	12
What gaps in knowledge about this group stand out?	13
M/MS White and Hispanic.....	14
Estimates of Population Size.....	14
Table 4. Estimate of the white and Hispanic M/MS At-Risk Population.....	14
Detailed Information about M/MS white and Hispanic Morbidity	14
Figure 7. M/MS white and Hispanic Morbidity.....	15
What stands out in the risk behaviors reported by M/MS white and Hispanic clients?	15
Figure 8. M/MS white and Hispanic Risk Behaviors.....	16
What gaps in knowledge about this group stand out?	16
IDU Hispanic	17
Estimates of Population Size.....	17
Table 5. Estimate of the IDU Hispanic At-Risk Population.....	17
Detailed Information about IDU Hispanic Morbidity	17
Figure 9. IDU Hispanic Morbidity.....	18
What stands out in the risk behaviors reported by IDU Hispanic clients?.....	18
Figure 10. IDU Hispanic Risk Behaviors.....	19
What gaps in knowledge about this group stand out?	20
IDU Whites	21

Estimates of Population Size.....	21
Table 6. Estimate of the IDU white At-Risk Population.....	21
Detailed Information about IDU white Morbidity	21
Figure 11. IDU White Morbidity.	22
What stands out in the risk behaviors reported by IDU white clients?	22
Figure 12. IDU White Risk Behaviors.	23
What gaps in knowledge about this group stand out?	23
F/MS Hispanic.....	25
Estimates of Population Size.....	25
Table 7. Estimate of the F/MS Hispanic At-Risk Population.	25
Detailed Information about F/MS Hispanic Morbidity.....	25
Figure 13. F/MS Hispanic Morbidity.	26
What stands out in the risk behaviors reported by F/MS Hispanic clients?	26
Figure 14. F/MS Hispanic Risk Behaviors.	27
What gaps in knowledge about this group stand out?	27
F/MS Whites	28
Estimates of Population Size.....	28
Table 8. Estimate of the F/MS white At-Risk Population.	28
Detailed Information about F/MS white Morbidity	28
Figure 15. F/MS White Morbidity.	29
What stands out in the risk behaviors reported by F/MS white clients?.....	29
Figure 16. F/MS White Risk Behaviors.....	30
What gaps in knowledge about this group stand out?	30

M/MS African American

Estimates of Population Size

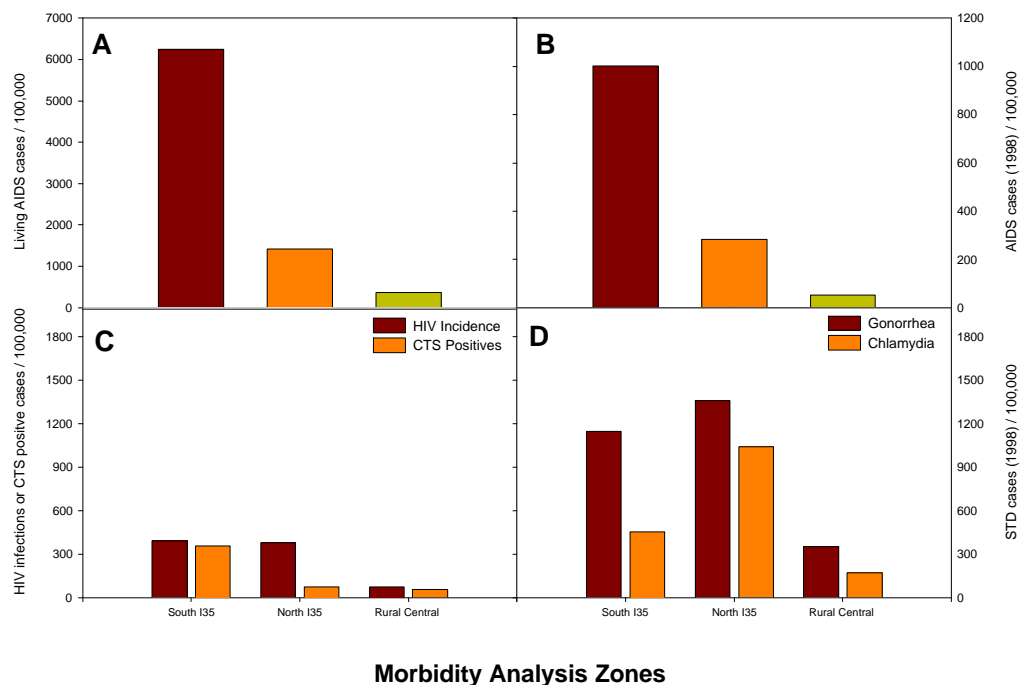
Table 1. Estimate of M/MS African American At-Risk Population

Analysis Zone	M/MS African American
South I35 Corridor	1,696
North I35 Corridor	1,416
Rural Central Texas	1,874
Total	4,986

Detailed Information about M/MS African American Morbidity

- The South I35 Corridor zone has the highest living AIDS case rate, over 6,000 cases / 100,000, followed by the North I35 Corridor and Rural analysis zones, approximately 1,400 cases and 400 cases / 100,000, respectively (Figure 1A).
- AIDS case rates for 1998 follow the same pattern as the living AIDS cases, with nearly 1,000 cases / 100,000 M/MS African Americans in the South I35 Corridor (Figure 1B).
- Case rates for recent HIV infections, represented by HIV incidence reports from 1999 and CTS positives from 1998, are similar in the North and South I35 Corridor zones, over 300 infections / 100,000 (Figure 1C). In Rural Central Texas, the rate of recent HIV infections is less than 100 cases / 100,000.
- Gonorrhea rates in the I35 Corridor zones is approximately 1,000 cases / 100,000, nearly four times the rate in the rural zone (Figure 1D).
- Chlamydia rates are lower than gonorrhea rates in all analysis zones, approximately 300 cases / 100,000 in the Rural and South I35 Corridor zones and nearly 1,000 cases / 100,000 in the North I35 Corridor (Figure 1D).

Figure 1. M/MS African American Morbidity.



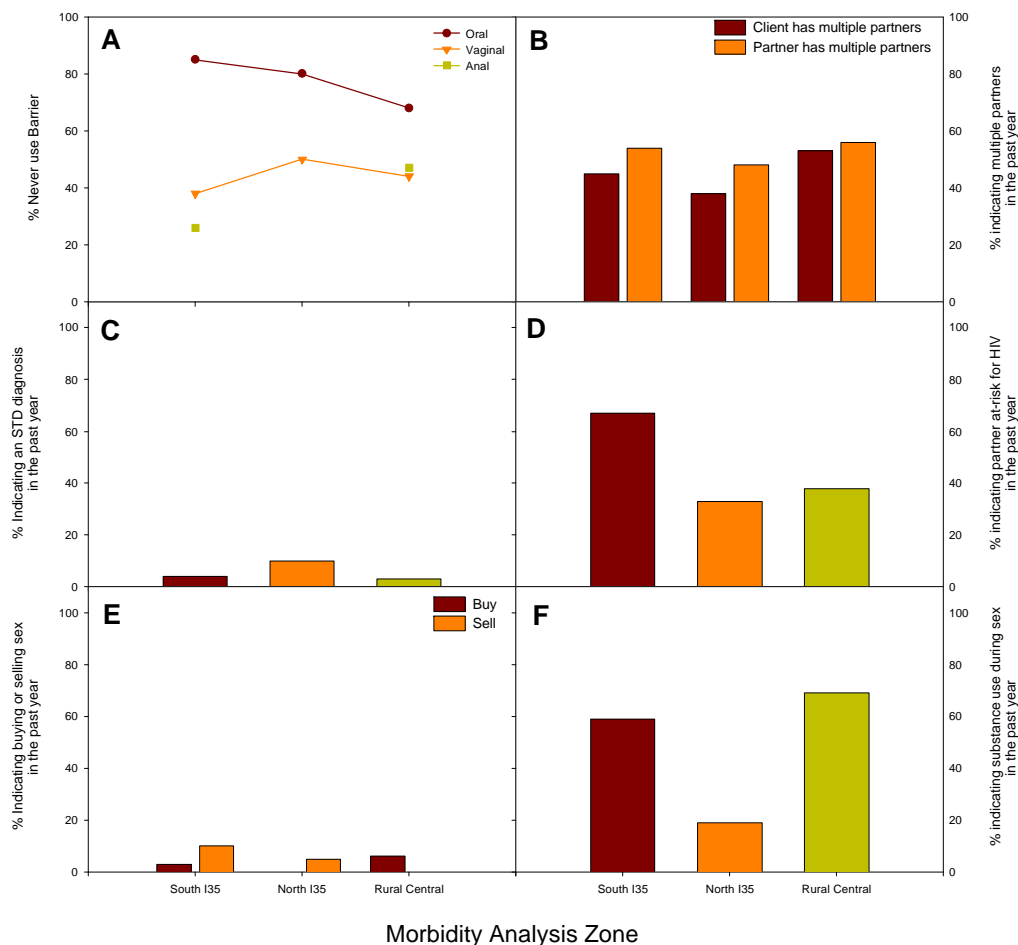
What stands out in the risk behaviors reported by M/MS African American clients?

(from the 1999 Prevention Counseling Data -- 12/2/1999, Appendix 2, p 10-12)

- From limited information, between 30 and 50% reported never using a barrier for anal or vaginal sex (Figure 2A). Greater than 70% of prevention counseled M/MS African Americans indicated they never used a barrier for oral sex.
- Approximately 40% of M/MS African Americans indicated they had multiple partners in the past year (Figure 2B). A similar proportion indicated their partners had multiple partners in the previous year.
- Less than 10% indicated an STD diagnosis in the past year (Figure 2C).
- Nearly 70% of M/MS African Americans in the South I35 Corridor indicated their sex partner was at risk for HIV (Figure 2D). Less than 40% of the prevention counseled clients from the other analysis zones in Central Texas indicated their partner was at-risk.
- Less than 10% indicated buying or selling sex in the past year (Figure 2E).

- Greater than 60% indicated using drugs during sex in South I35 and Rural zones (Figure 2F). Less than 20% in the North I35 Corridor indicated substance use during sex.

Figure 2. M/MS African American Risk Behaviors.



What gaps in knowledge about this group stand out?

- Why don't they use barriers?
- What can increase barrier use in this community?
- What can help reduce number of partners or risk of contact from partners?
- What can help reduced partner risk or perception of risk?
- What is their basic knowledge of risks and risky behavior?
- Does substance use affect adherence to barrier use?

IDU African American

Estimates of Population Size

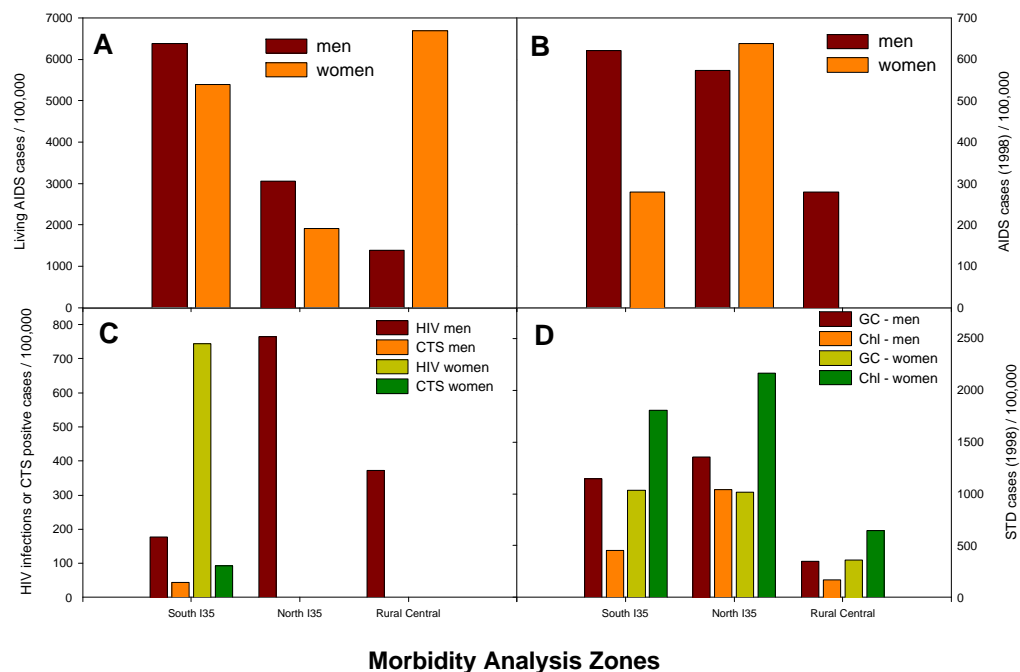
Table 2. Estimate of the African American IDU At-Risk Population.

Analysis Zone	African American IDU	
	Men	Women
South I35 Corridor	2,254	1,075
North I35 Corridor	522	313
Rural Central Texas	716	104
Total	3,492	1,492

Detailed Information about IDU African American Morbidity

- This is a very small population, particularly outside of the South I35 Corridor, with high morbidity.
- Living AIDS case rates are greater than 2,000 cases / 100,000 for both men and women across the planning area, and nearly 6,000 cases / 100,000 in the South I35 Corridor (Figure 3A).
- AIDS incidence rates for 1998 were between 250 and 600 cases / 100,000 (Figure 3B). There were no AIDS cases diagnosed for female African American IDU in Rural Central Texas in 1998.
- Recent HIV infections, represented by HIV case rates and CTS positives rates, were between 100 and 800 cases / 100,000 (Figure 3C). All rates were due to six or fewer cases.
- STD rates in the I35 Corridor zones were approximately 1,000 cases / 100,000 for both chlamydia and gonorrhea (Figure 3D). STD rates in the rural counties were less than half those in the high morbidity zones.

Figure 3. IDU African American Morbidity.



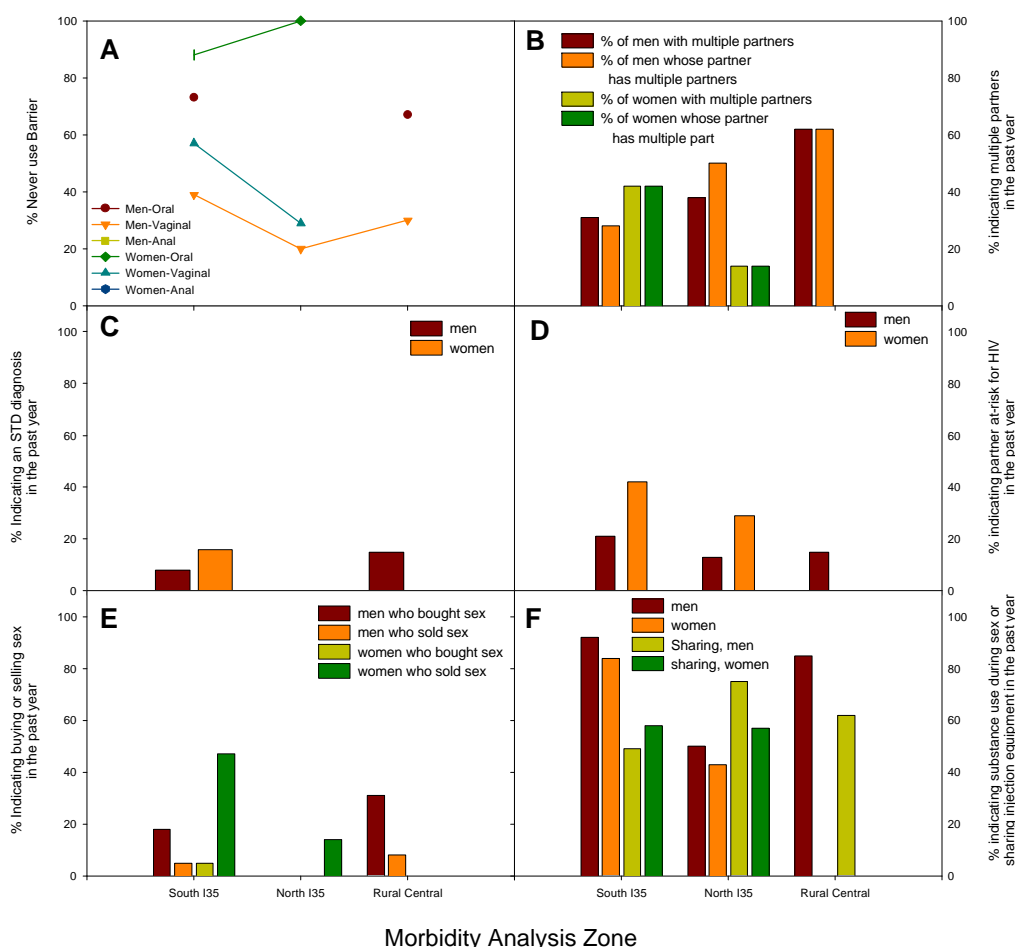
What stands out in the risk behaviors reported by IDU African American clients?

(from the 1999 Prevention Counseling Data -- 12/2/1999, Appendix 2, p 10-12)

- Between 20 and 60% of African American IDU indicate they never use a barrier for vaginal sex (Figure 4A). Greater than 70% indicated never using a barrier for oral sex.
- In the I35 Corridor zones, approximately 40% of prevention counseled African American IDU indicated they had multiple partners in the past year (Figure 4B). A similar proportion reported their partner had multiple partners.
- 60% of men in Rural Central Texas report they had multiple partners in the past year (Figure 4B).
- Between 10 and 20% of IDU African Americans in the South I35 Corridor and in men in Rural Central Texas reported an STD diagnosis in the past year (Figure 4C).

- 10 to 20% of men reported their partner was at-risk for HIV (Figure 4D). In the high morbidity zones, between 30 and 40% of women reported their partner was at-risk.
- Nearly 20% of African American IDU indicated buying or selling sex in the past year (Figure 4E).
- Approximately 80% indicated substance use during sex in the past year (Figure 4F).
- Over 50% of African American IDU indicated sharing injection equipment in the past year (Figure 4F).

Figure 4. IDU African American Risk Behaviors.



What gaps in knowledge about this group stand out?

- What is their barrier use, particularly for anal sex?

- What can help reduce number of partners or risk of contact with partners?
- Are the partners reported needle sharing or sex partners?
- What can help reduced partner risk or perception of risk?
- What is their basic knowledge of risks and risky behavior?
- Does substance use affect adherence to barrier use?
- Why does this population share injection equipment?
- What can help reduce the STD rate?
- Why is such a large proportion of the population involved in sex trade?

F/MS African American

Estimates of Population Size

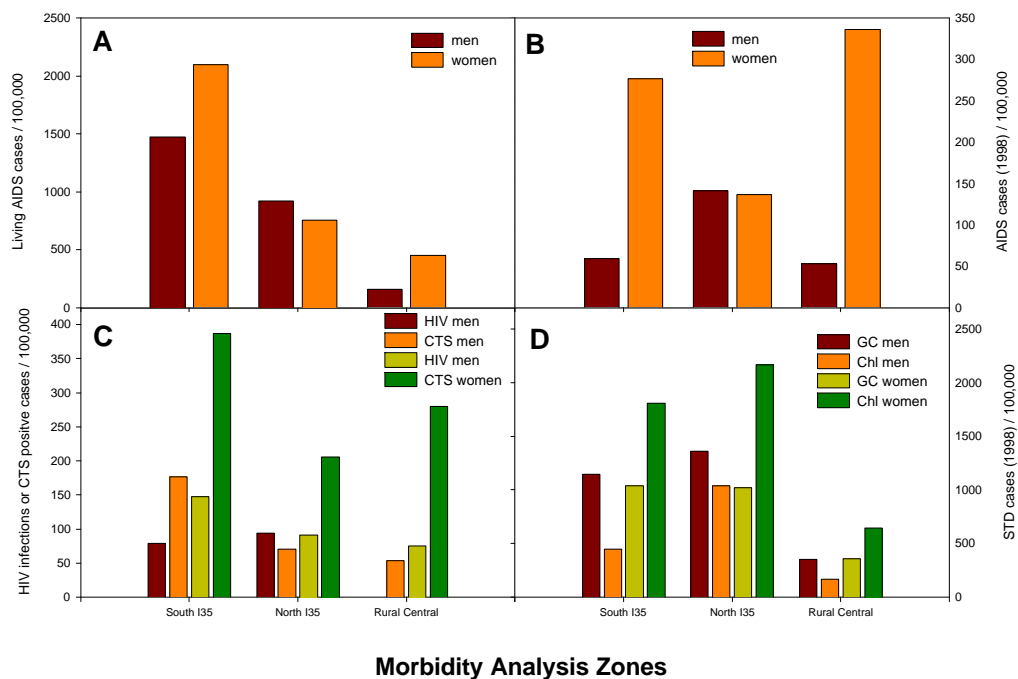
Table 3. Estimate of the F/MS African American At-Risk Population.

Analysis Zone	F/MS	
	African American men	African American women
South I35 Corridor	1,696	1,810
North I35 Corridor	1,416	1,461
Rural Central Texas	1,874	1,783
Total	4,986	5,054

Detailed Information about F/MS African American Morbidity

- Living AIDS case rates are highest in the South I35 Corridor, 1,500 cases / 100,000 in men and nearly 2,100 cases / 100,000 in women (Figure 5A).
- In the North I35 Corridor zone, the rate for men and women is just under 1,000 cases / 100,000 and less than 500 cases / 100,000 in Rural Central Texas (Figure 5A).
- The AIDS incidence rate in men is under 150 cases / 100,000 across the entire planning region (Figure 5B).
- Among women, the AIDS incidence rate is approximately 300 cases / 100,000 in the Rural and South I35 Corridor zones, and nearly 150 cases / 100,000 in the North I35 Corridor (Figure 5B).
- Recent HIV infection rates, represented by HIV case reports from 1999 and CTS positives from 1998, are approximately 100 cases / 100,000 (Figure 5C).
- In women, CTS positives rates are two to three times the rate in men (Figure 5C).
- In the I35 Corridor zones, the rate of gonorrhea and chlamydia infections were approximately 1,000 cases / 100,000, over double the rates observed in Rural Central Texas (Figure 5D).

Figure 5. F/MS African American Morbidity.



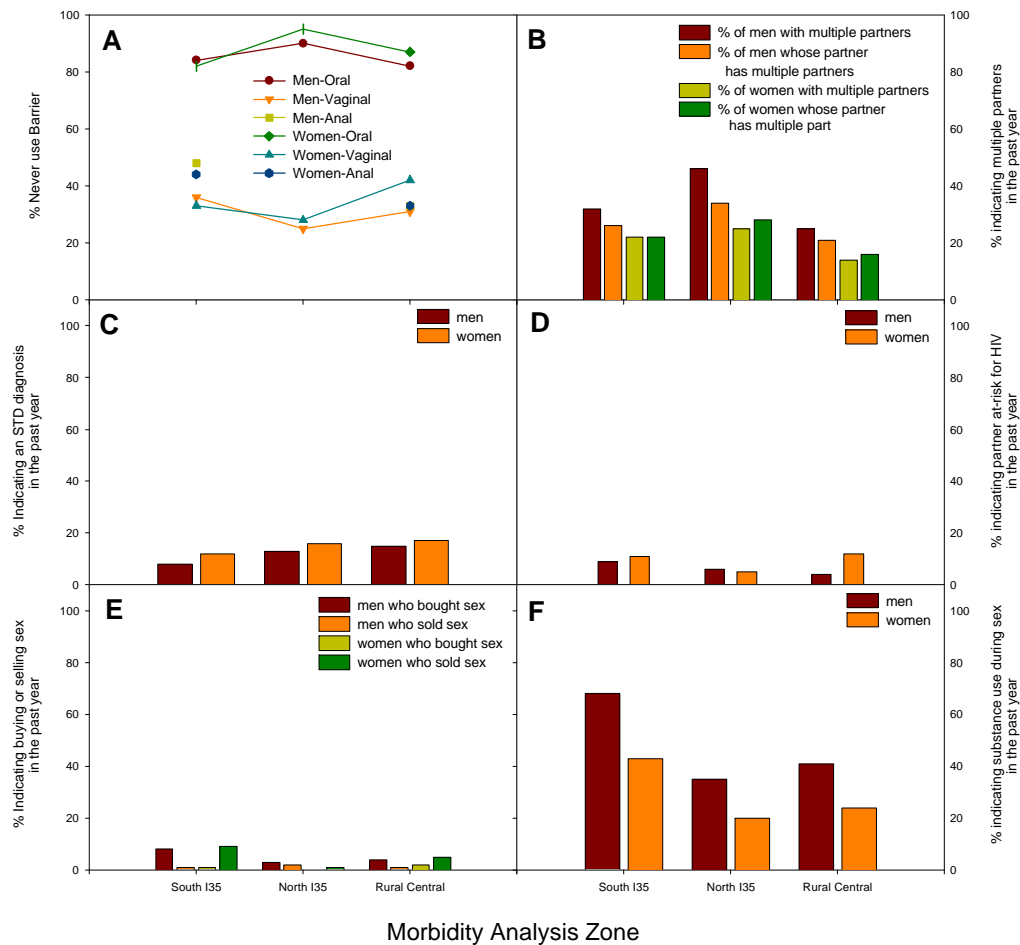
What stands out in the risk behaviors reported by F/MS African American clients?

(from the 1999 Prevention Counseling Data -- 12/2/1999, Appendix 2, p 10-12)

- Approximately 30% of prevention counseled F/MS African Americans indicated they never used a barrier for vaginal sex (Figure 6A). Where data is available, a similar proportion indicated they never used a barrier for anal sex.
- Greater than 80% indicated never using a condom for oral sex (Figure 6A).
- 20% of F/MS African Americans indicated they had multiple partners in the past year (Figure 6B). A similar percentage indicated their partners had multiple partners in the past year.
- Between 10 and 20% indicated an STD diagnosis in the past year (Figure 6C).
- 10% of African F/MS men and women indicated their sex partner was at-risk for HIV (Figure 6D).

- With the exception of the South I35 Corridor, less than 5% indicated involvement in sex trade (Figure 6E). In the South I35 Corridor, approximately 10% of the men had purchased sex, and a similar proportion of women indicated they sold sex in the past year.
- 60% of F/MS African American men in the South I35 Corridor indicated using drugs during sex in the past year (Figure 6F). For men, all other analysis zones indicated only 40% of clients used drugs during sex.
- Substance use during sex was approximately 30% less in women than men (Figure 6F).

Figure 6. F/MS African American Risk Behaviors.



What gaps in knowledge about this group stand out?

- What factors have limited the use of barriers in this planning area?
- What is the barrier use for anal sex in this population?
- What can help reduce number of partners or risk of contact from partners?
- What can help reduce the STD rate?
- What is their basic knowledge of risks and risky behavior?
- Does substance use affect adherence to barrier use?
- Why is substance use more prevalent in the South I35 zone than the other zones?
- Why is the sex trade so high in the South I35 zone compared with other analysis zones?

M/MS White and Hispanic

Estimates of Population Size

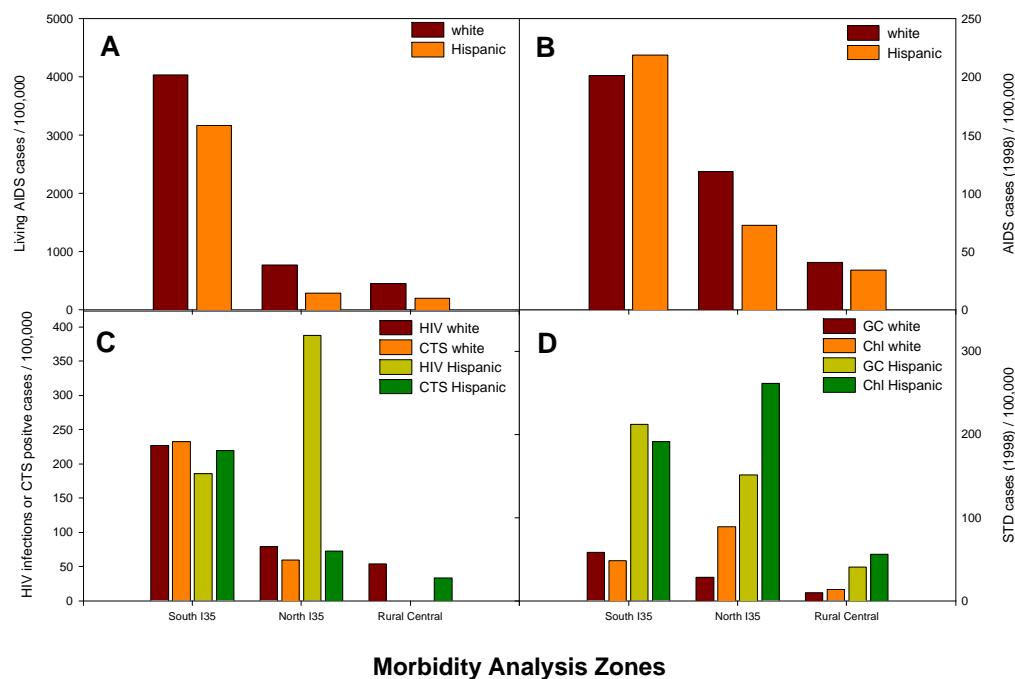
Table 4. Estimate of the white and Hispanic M/MS At-Risk Population.

Analysis Zone	M/MS	
	white	Hispanic
South I35 Corridor	12,915	5,026
North I35 Corridor	5,046	1,376
Rural Central Texas	9,849	2,939
Total	27,810	9,341

Detailed Information about M/MS white and Hispanic Morbidity

- The living AIDS case rate for whites in the South I35 Corridor is 4,000 cases / 100,000 and over 3,000 cases / 100,000 for Hispanic M/MS (Figure 7A).
- In the North I35 Corridor and Rural Central Texas, the living AIDS case rate is less than 800 cases / 100,000 (Figure 7A), with Hispanic men having half the rate as white M/MS.
- The AIDS incidence rate in the South I35 Corridor, 200 cases / 100,000 is twice the rate in the North Corridor and nearly four times the rate in the Rural zone (Figure 7B).
- Recent HIV infections, represented by HIV case rates and CTS positives rates, are approximately 200 cases / 100,000 in the South Corridor, three times the rate in the North Corridor (Figure 7C). Only five new positives were reported in the Rural Central Texas in 1998 and 1999.
- STD case rates are less than 50 cases / 100,000 for whites and Hispanics in the Rural zone (Figure 7D).
- Gonorrhea and chlamydia rates in Hispanics in the I35 Corridor zones is nearly 200 cases / 100,000 (Figure 7D).

Figure 7. M/MS white and Hispanic Morbidity.



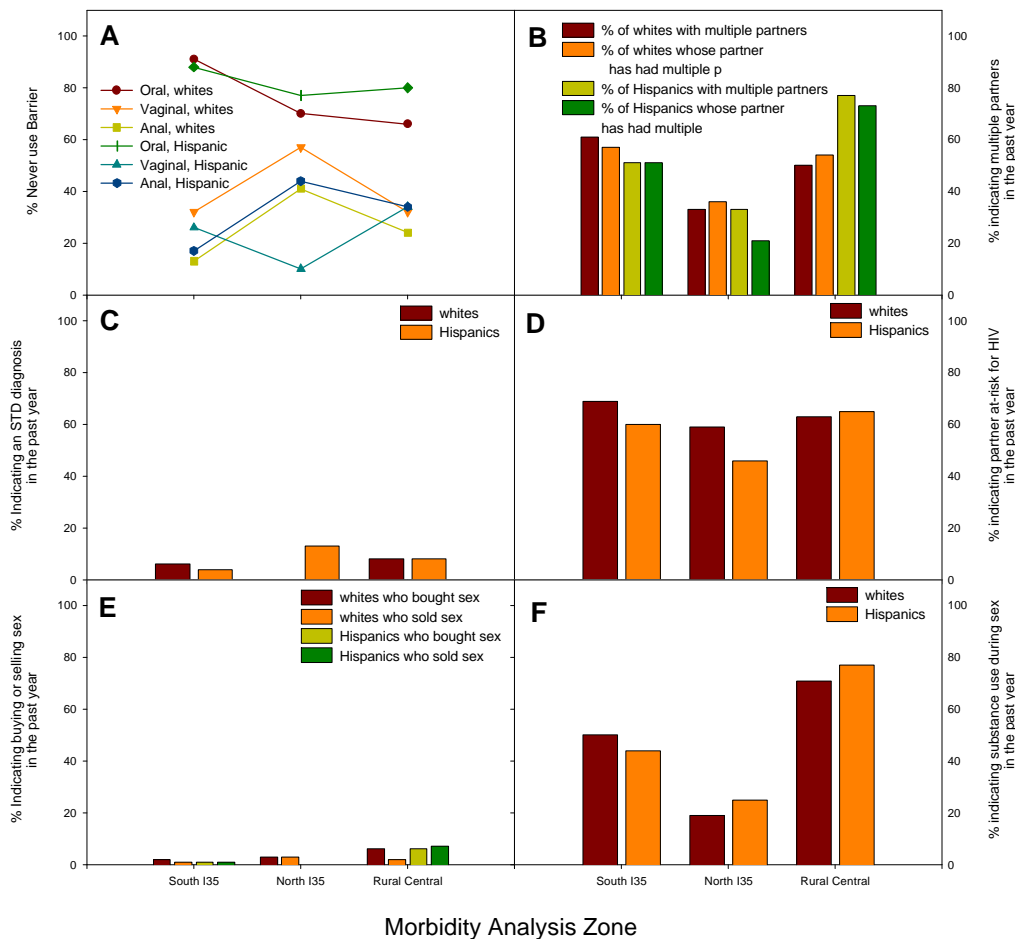
What stands out in the risk behaviors reported by M/MS white and Hispanic clients?

(from the 1999 Prevention Counseling Data -- 12/2/1999, Appendix 2, p 10-12)

- Between 30 and 50% of M/MS whites and Hispanics indicated they never used condoms for anal sex (Figure 8A).
- 20-30% of M/MS never use condoms for vaginal sex (Figure 8A). Over 70% of prevention counseled M/MS white and Hispanics indicated never using a barrier for oral sex.
- 40 to 60% indicated having multiple sex partners in the past year (Figure 8B). A similar proportion indicated their partner had multiple partners in the past year.
- Approximately 10% of M/MS white and Hispanic men indicated an STD diagnosis in the past year (Figure 8C).
- Nearly 60% indicated their partner was at-risk for HIV (Figure 8D).
- Less than 5% indicated involvement in sex trade (Figure 8E).

- Drug use with sex was 20%, 40% and 60% for the North I35 Corridor, South Corridor and Rural Central Texas zones, respectively (Figure 8F).

Figure 8. M/MS white and Hispanic Risk Behaviors.



What gaps in knowledge about this group stand out?

- What factors have succeeded in increased use of barriers for anal sex in some zones in this planning area?
- What can help reduce number of partners or risk of contact from partners?
- What can help reduced partner risk or perception of risk?
- What is their basic knowledge of risks and risky behavior?
- Does substance use affect adherence to barrier use?
- What can help reduce the STD rate?

IDU Hispanic

Estimates of Population Size

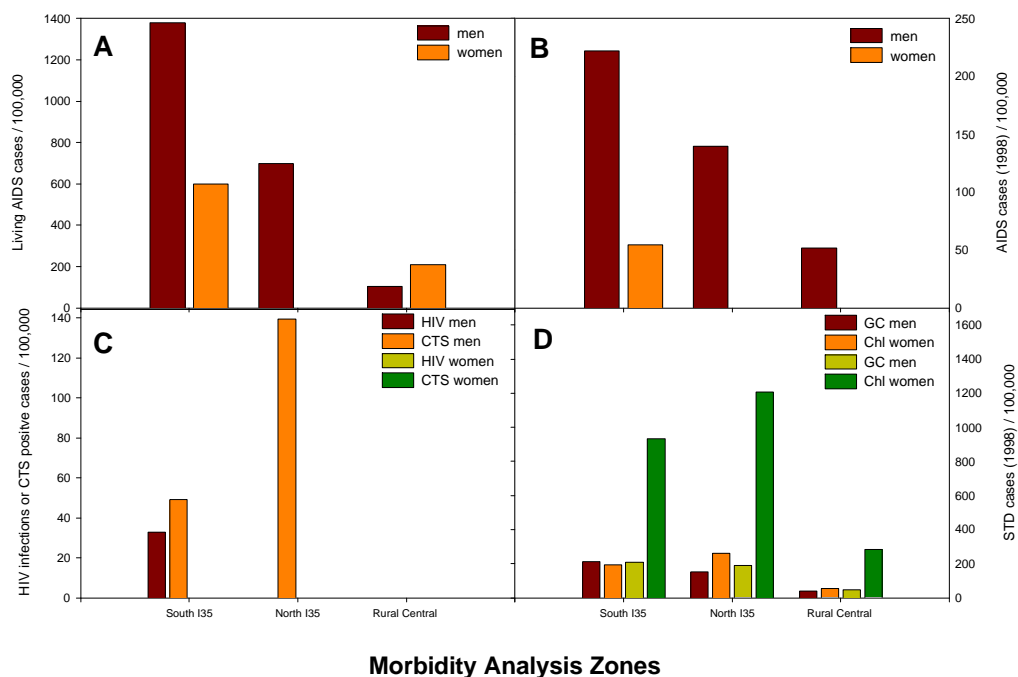
Table 5. Estimate of the IDU Hispanic At-Risk Population.

Analysis Zone	IDU Hispanic	
	men	women
South I35 Corridor	4,060	1,836
North I35 Corridor	716	284
Rural Central Texas	1,925	478
Total	6,701	2,598

Detailed Information about IDU Hispanic Morbidity

- The living AIDS case rate for men, 1,400 cases / 100,000, is over double the care rate for women in the South I35 Corridor (Figure 9A).
- The living AIDS case rate in the North I35 corridor is approximately 700 cases / 100,000 in men (Figure 9A). There were no cases in IDU Hispanic women.
- In Rural Central Texas, the living AIDS case rate for men and women is less than 200 cases / 100,000 (Figure 9A).
- AIDS incidence is less than 200 cases / 100,000 for men (Figure 9B). There was only one AIDS case reported in IDU Hispanic women in 1998 in the South I35 Corridor.
- Recent HIV infections, represented by HIV case rates and CTS positive rates, are based on one or two cases, each (Figure 9C). There were no new HIV positives identified who resided in the Rural Central Texas analysis zone.
- STD rates in the I35 Corridor zones are approximately 200 cases / 100,000 (Figure 9D). In women, the case rate for chlamydia is between 900 and 1,100 cases / 100,000.
- The rate of STD infection in Rural Central Texas is one-fifth the rate in the high morbidity zones (Figure 9D).

Figure 9. IDU Hispanic Morbidity.



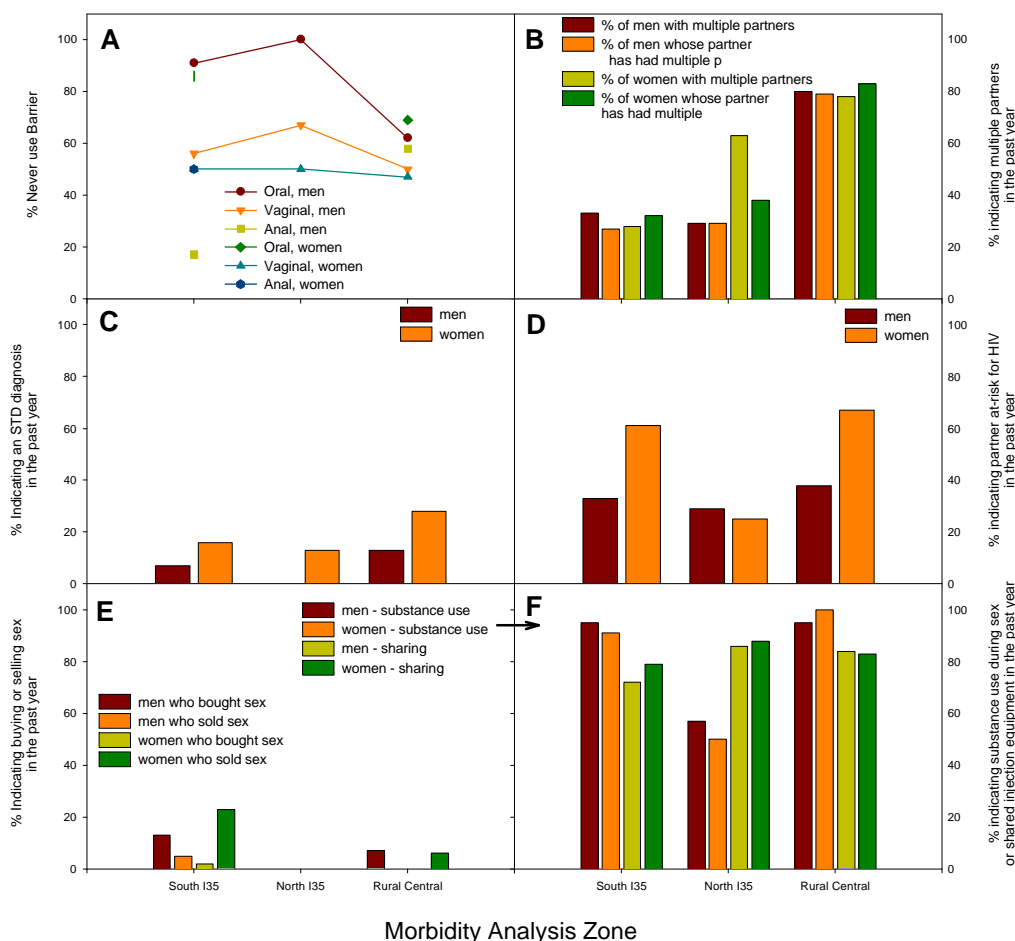
What stands out in the risk behaviors reported by IDU Hispanic clients?

(from the 1999 Prevention Counseling Data -- 12/2/1999, Appendix 2, p 10-12)

- Over 50% of IDU Hispanics indicated never using a barrier for vaginal sex (Figure 10A). Over 70% indicated never using a condom for oral or anal sex.
- There is limited data on barrier use for anal sex in this sub-population in the North I35 Corridor (Figure 10A).
- In Rural Central Texas, nearly 80% of prevention counseled IDU Hispanics indicated having multiple sex and/or needle sharing partners in the past year (Figure 10B). A similar proportion indicated their partners had multiple partners.
- In the I35 Corridor zones, approximately 30% of Hispanic IDU indicated having multiple partners in the past year (Figure 10B). A similar proportion indicated their partners had multiple partners.
- 20% of Hispanic IDU indicated an STD diagnosis in the past year (Figure 10C).

- Approximately 30% of men and nearly 60% of women indicated their sex/needle sharing partner was at-risk for HIV (Figure 10D).
- In the South I35 Corridor, nearly 20% of clients indicated involvement in the sex trade, with men predominantly buying sex, and women selling sex (Figure 10E). There is limited sex trade information on this sub-population in other analysis zones in this planning area.
- 90% of Hispanic IDU indicated using drugs during sex in the past year (Figure 10F).
- Over 80% of Hispanic IDU shared injection equipment in the past year (Figure 10F).

Figure 10. IDU Hispanic Risk Behaviors.



What gaps in knowledge about this group stand out?

- Why doesn't this sub-population use condoms?
- What is their pattern of barrier use for anal sex, and why does this population engage in anal sex?
- What can help reduce number of partners or risk of contact from partners, particularly in the rural counties?
- What can help reduced partner risk or perception of risk?
- What is their basic knowledge of risks and risky behavior?
- Does substance use affect adherence to barrier use?
- Why does this population share injection equipment? Do they clean their equipment they share?
- What can help reduce the sex trade in the South I35 Corridor?
- What can help reduce the STD rate?

IDU Whites

Estimates of Population Size

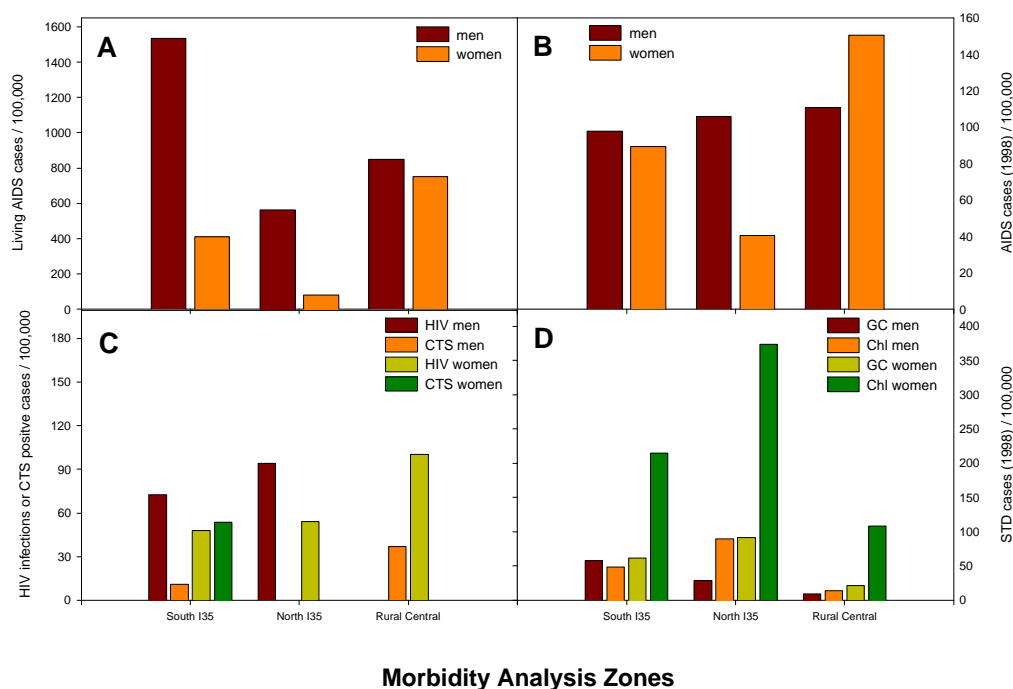
Table 6. Estimate of the IDU white At-Risk Population.

Analysis Zone	IDU Whites	
	men	women
South I35 Corridor	9,179	5,582
North I35 Corridor	2,836	2,463
Rural Central Texas	2,701	1,328
Total	14,716	9,373

Detailed Information about IDU white Morbidity

- The living AIDS case rate is highest in men, 1,500 cases / 100,000 in the South I35 Corridor (Figure 11A). Rates in other zones are between 400 and 800 case / 100,000.
- In women, the living AIDS case rate varies from 100 cases / 100,000 in the North I35 Corridor to 750 cases / 100,000 in Rural Central Texas (Figure 11A).
- AIDS incidence rates for men and women are approximately 100 cases / 100,000 and consistent across all analysis zones in this planning area (Figure 11B).
- Recent HIV infections, represented by HIV case rates from 1999 and CTS positive case rates from 1998, are approximately 50 cases / 100,000 (Figure 11C). All recent HIV infections rates are due to five or fewer cases reported.
- Gonorrhea and chlamydia rates in men and gonorrhea rates in women are less than 100 cases / 100,000 across the entire planning area (Figure 11D). The chlamydia infection rate in women is three times the gonorrhea rate in women.

Figure 11. IDU White Morbidity.

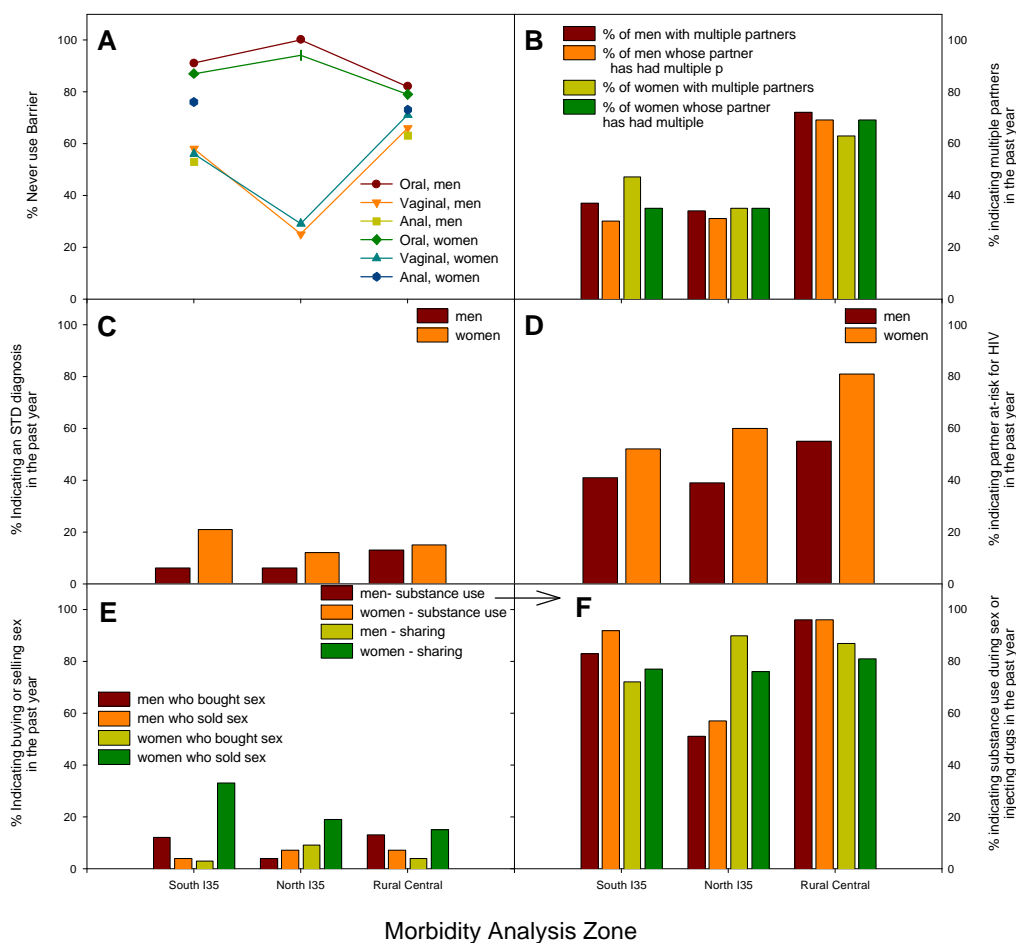


What stands out in the risk behaviors reported by IDU white clients?
(from the 1999 Prevention Counseling Data -- 12/2/1999, Appendix 2, p 10-12)

- Over 70% of prevention counseled IDU white men and women indicated never using a barrier for oral or anal sex (Figure 12A).
- Approximately 60% of IDU whites indicated never using a barrier for vaginal sex in the Rural and South I35 Corridor zones (Figure 12A). 30% indicated never using a barrier for vaginal sex in the North I35 Corridor.
- In Rural Central Texas, greater than 60% of prevention counseled white IDU indicated having multiple sex/needle sharing partners in the past year (Figure 12B). A similar proportion indicated their partners had multiple partners.
- In the I35 Corridor zones, only 40% of clients indicated having multiple partners in the past year, with a similar proportion indicating their sex partner has had multiple partners (Figure 12B).
- 10% of men and nearly 20% of women reported an STD diagnosis in the past year (Figure 12C).

- Greater than 40% of white IDU indicated that their partner was at-risk for HIV (Figure 12D).
- 10% of IDU indicated either buying or selling sex in the past year (Figure 12E).
- 80% of white IDU used drugs during sex in the past year (Figure 12F).
- Over 70% of white IDU indicated sharing needles or injection equipment in the past year (Figure 12F).

Figure 12. IDU White Risk Behaviors.



What gaps in knowledge about this group stand out?

- Why doesn't this sub-population use condoms?

- Why is barrier use for vaginal sex more frequent in the North I35 Corridor than in the other analysis zones? Is this due to successful prevention efforts?
- What can help reduce number of partners or risk of contact from partners, particularly in the rural areas?
- What can help reduced partner risk or perception of risk?
- What is their basic knowledge of risks and risky behavior?
- Does substance use affect adherence to barrier use?
- Why does this population share injection equipment? Do they clean their equipment they share?
- What can help reduce the STD rate?
- What are the reasons this sub-population is involved in the sex trade?

F/MS Hispanic

Estimates of Population Size

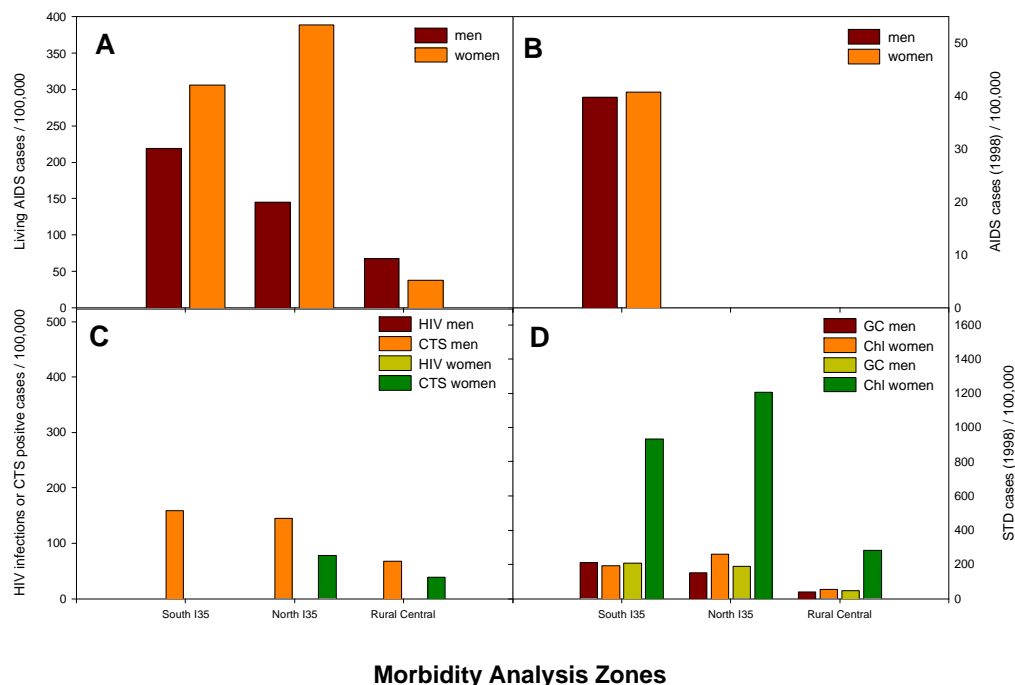
Table 7. Estimate of the F/MS Hispanic At-Risk Population.

Analysis Zone	F/MS Hispanic	
	men	women
South I35 Corridor	5,026	4,900
North I35 Corridor	1,376	1,286
Rural Central Texas	2,939	2,625
Total	9,341	8,811

Detailed Information about F/MS Hispanic Morbidity

- The living AIDS case rate in Hispanic women is highest in the North I35 Corridor, nearly 400 cases / 100,000, followed closely by the South I35 Corridor zone, 300 cases / 100,000 (Figure 13A). The rate in Rural Central Texas is less than 50 cases / 100,000.
- In F/MS Hispanic men, the living AIDS case rate is lower than for women in the I35 Corridor zones, between 150 and 200 cases / 100,000 (Figure 13A).
- The only analysis zone with F/MS Hispanic AIDS cases reported in 1998 was the South I35 Corridor, based on two cases each for men and women (Figure 13B).
- Recent HIV infections, represented by HIV case rates and CTS positives rates, indicate a rate of approximately 100 cases / 100,000 in this planning area (Figure 13C).
- STD rates in the I35 Corridor zones are approximately 200 cases / 100,000 (Figure 13D). In women, the case rate for chlamydia is between 900 and 1,100 cases / 100,000.
- The rate of STD infection in Rural Central Texas is one-fifth the rate in the high morbidity zones (Figure 13D).

Figure 13. F/MS Hispanic Morbidity.



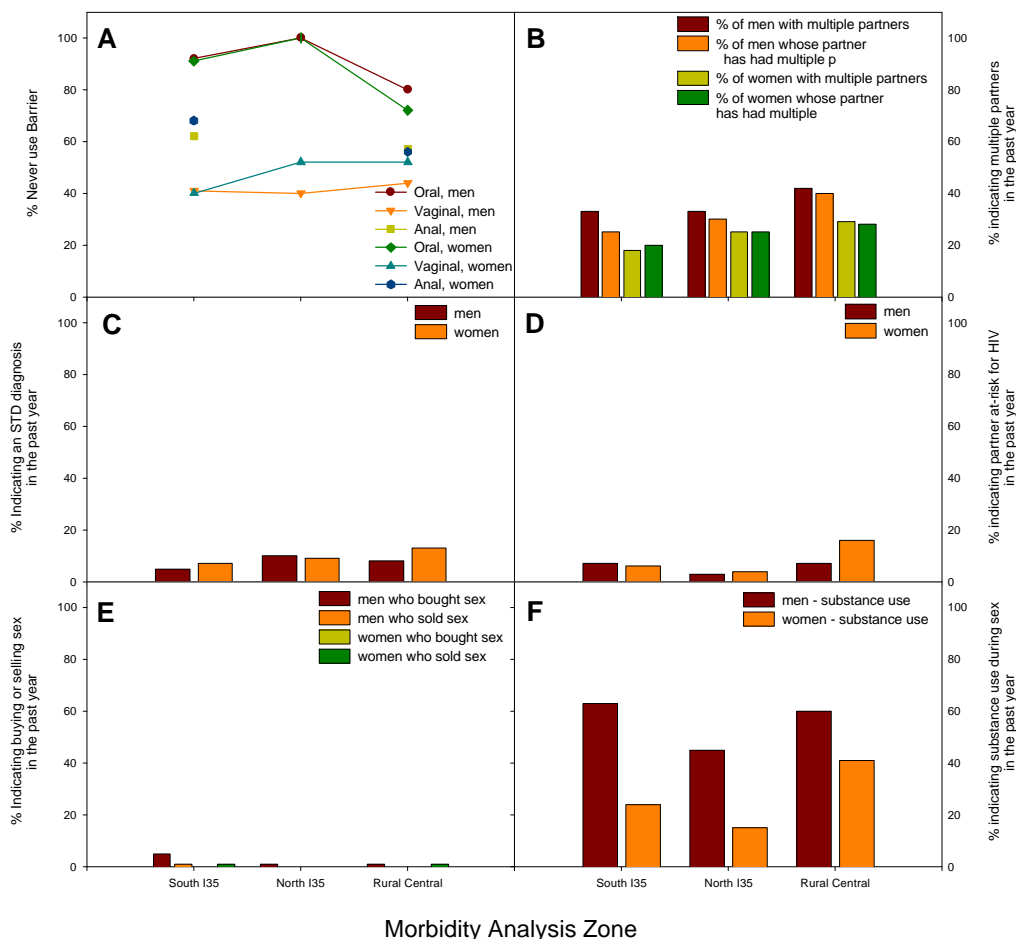
What stands out in the risk behaviors reported by F/MS Hispanic clients?

(from the 1999 Prevention Counseling Data -- 12/2/1999, Appendix 2, p 10-12)

- Half of all prevention counseled F/MS Hispanic clients indicated never using a condom for vaginal sex (Figure 14A). Approximately 60% indicated never using a barrier for anal sex, and over 80% indicated never using a barrier for oral sex.
- 30% of F/MS Hispanics indicated they had multiple sex partners in the past year and a similar proportion indicated their sex partner had multiple partners (Figure 14B).
- Approximately 10% of Hispanic F/MS reported an STD diagnosis in the past year (Figure 14C).
- Less than 10% of prevention counseled Hispanics indicated their sex partner was at-risk for HIV (Figure 14D).
- Less than 5% of Hispanics reported involvement in the sex trade in the past year (Figure 14E).

- 60% of men and less than 40% of women reported using drugs during sex in the past year (Figure 14F).

Figure 14. F/MS Hispanic Risk Behaviors.



What gaps in knowledge about this group stand out?

- Why isn't this sub-population using barriers?
- What can help reduce number of partners or risk of contact from partners?
- What can help reduce the STD rate?
- What is their basic knowledge of risks and risky behavior?
- Does substance use affect adherence to barrier use?

F/MS Whites

Estimates of Population Size

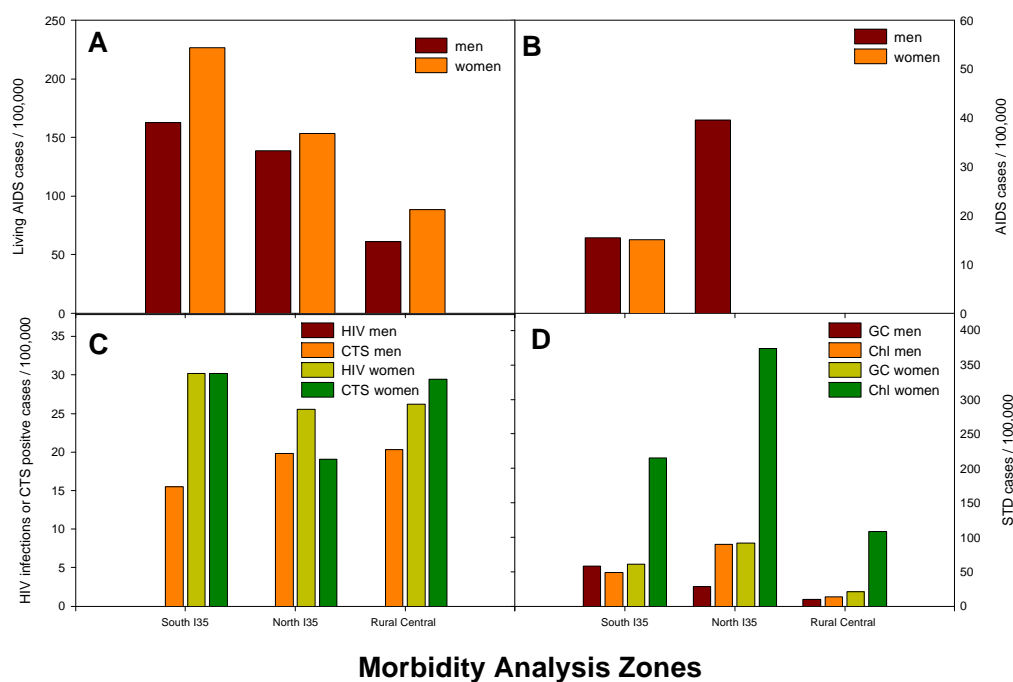
Table 8. Estimate of the F/MS white At-Risk Population.

Analysis Zone	F/MS white	
	men	women
South I35 Corridor	12,915	13,255
North I35 Corridor	5,046	5,227
Rural Central Texas	9,849	10,197
Total	27,810	28,679

Detailed Information about F/MS white Morbidity

- The living AIDS case rate in F/MS whites is approximately 150 cases / 100,000 in the I35 Corridor analysis zones (Figure 15A). In Rural Central Texas, the rate is less than 100 cases / 100,000.
- The only AIDS cases diagnosed in 1998 in F/MS whites were in the I35 Corridor zones, 2 cases each (Figure 15B).
- Recent HIV infections, represented by HIV case rates and CTS positives rates, were less than 30 cases / 100,000 (Figure 15C).
- Gonorrhea and chlamydia rates in men and gonorrhea rates in women are less than 100 cases / 100,000 across the entire planning area (Figure 15D). The chlamydia infection rate in women is three times the gonorrhea rate in women.

Figure 15. F/MS White Morbidity.

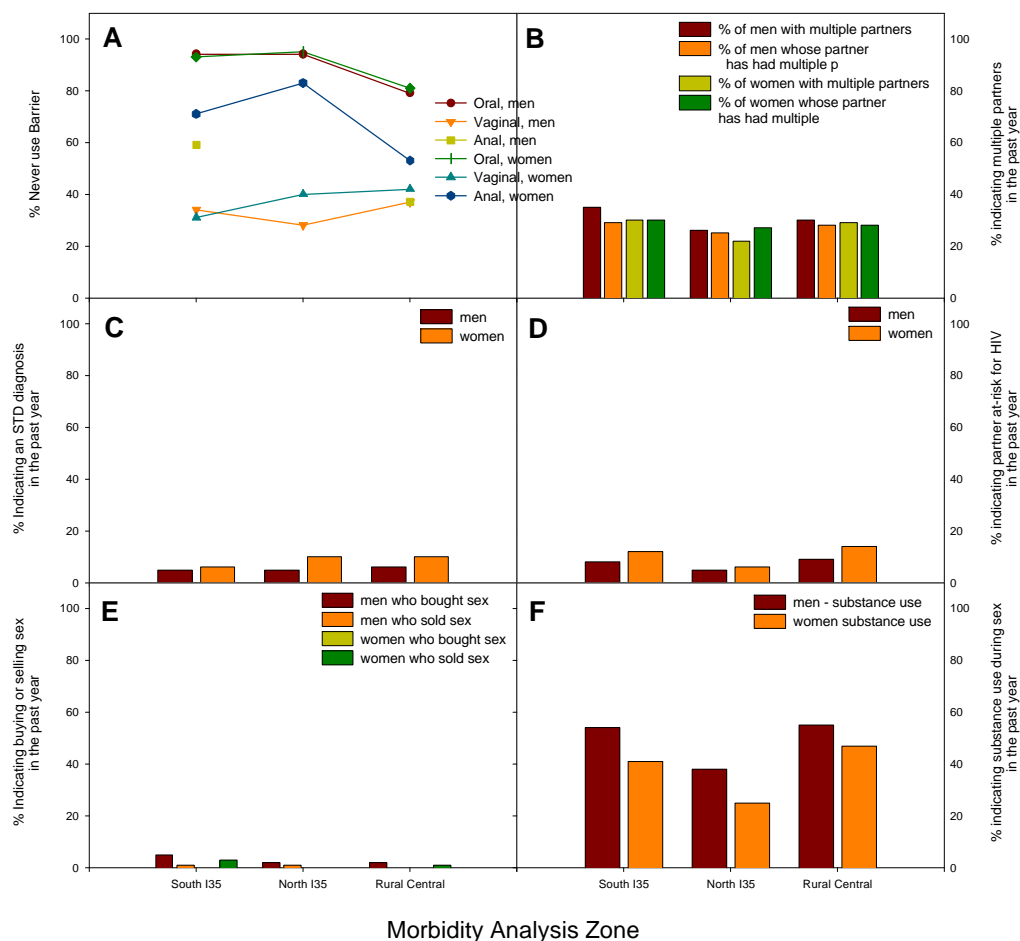


What stands out in the risk behaviors reported by F/MS white clients?
(from the 1999 Prevention Counseling Data -- 12/2/1999, Appendix 2, p 10-12)

- Approximately 40% of F/MS white prevention counseled clients indicated never using a barrier for vaginal sex (Figure 16A).
- In men, between 40 and 60% indicated never using a condom for anal sex, and between 50 and 80% of women reported never using a barrier for anal sex (Figure 16A).
- Greater than 80% of F/MS whites reported never using a barrier for oral sex (Figure 16A).
- 30% of F/MS whites indicated having multiple partners in the past year, and a similar proportion indicated their sex partners had multiple partners in the past year (Figure 16B).
- Nearly 10% of all F/MS whites indicated an STD diagnosis in the past year (Figure 16C).
- Less than 15% reported that their sex partner was at-risk for HIV (Figure 16D).

- Less than 5% indicated any involvement in sex trade in the past year (Figure 16E).
- Approximately 40% of F/MS white men and women indicated using drugs during sex in the past year (Figure 16F).

Figure 16. F/MS White Risk Behaviors.



What gaps in knowledge about this group stand out?

- Why isn't this sub-population using barriers?
- What are barrier use practices for anal sex in the North I35 Corridor and how do they compare with other analysis zones?
- What can help reduce number of partners or risk of contact from partners?
- What can help reduce the STD rate?

- What is their basic knowledge of risks and risky behavior?
- Does substance use affect adherence to barrier use?